

## THE ARIZONIAN.

**TO ADVERTISERS.**—Persons desiring to advertise in this paper, are requested to send in their copy without delay, addressed to THE ARIZONIAN, Tucson, Arizona.

**ADVERTISING.**—Advertisements must be paid for in advance. No subscription will be entered upon our books until advance payment has been made.

**MAIL.**—The Arizona is published at Tucson, Arizona, every Thursday and Friday, except on holidays, at the Arizona Press.

Thursday, September 25th 1890.

### NOTICE

#### To San Francisco Merchants.

We call the attention of our San Francisco friends to the fact that the Arizona is now published at Tucson, Arizona, every Thursday and Friday, except on holidays, at the Arizona Press. The Arizona is now published at Tucson, Arizona, every Thursday and Friday, except on holidays, at the Arizona Press. The Arizona is now published at Tucson, Arizona, every Thursday and Friday, except on holidays, at the Arizona Press.

### NEW TERRITORIES.

We had occasion to reply by an article in the St. Louis Republic, a few weeks since, denying the necessities existing for a territorial organization for Arizona. We showed, we believe conclusively, that all opposition from this quarter emanated from a few disappointed politicians—who, finding the large majority of our citizens in opposition to them, desired merely a delay—fearing that an organization under a Democratic Administration would be the death-knell to their hopes. We endeavored to convince the most skeptical, that the necessities under which our people were laboring at the present time, for an organization, were of the most pressing character; and we claimed that, independent of our wants, the number of our population, our exposed condition, in the insecurity of our lives and property, we had rights as American citizens, guaranteed to us under the Constitution, that could not be ignored or denied.

Since then, we find the Republic, not content in opposing our organization, although grossly ignorant of our position, population and necessities, influenced by a sectional opposition to Arizona—affording as she does, within her own territory, the great natural road, almost perfect in nature's handiwork, that is yet, with the aid of the iron horse, to be the means of binding indissolubly together this glorious Union—continues its vituperative attacks on our citizens for exercising their rights in pressing their undeniable claims on the Government for a separate Territorial organization.

In the article before us, headed "New Territories," the Republic says: "A half-dozen self-created territories—Arizona, Dakota, Jefferson and others, whose names are hardly well-defined—propose to annoy the Congress of the United States, by asking for acknowledgment as a territorial government, and for the admission of Delegates to the House from such Territories." To those knowing the views of the Republic it is unnecessary to state that its opposition is confined, alone, to the organization and growth of Arizona—nowwithstanding in opposing us, it lugs in, the names of several other territories that desire to be represented. Its hatred for Arizona is so intense, that to gratify its pleasure in our failure, it would strangle the prospects of the other Territories it so secretly favors—fearing their success can only be accomplished in the final passage of the bill for the organization of Arizona.

We have nothing to say for or against the necessities that may exist on the part of these Territories, each for a separate organization—if, however, they have the proper population, and need protection, that cannot be secured in any other way, then we do claim, that they have the right to expect that their wants should be listened to and guaranteed in the way most conducive to their interests.

Our intention at the present time is to reply to the article solely as relative to Arizona; and in doing so we would ask the Republic, whenever we look for the time that the name of Arizona will be well defined? Are we to wait till our prayers are answered, in the organization of the Territory? One would suppose that the name of Arizona was already sufficiently defined, that every one, and every one of these Republics, gentlemen who appear it is hard to see, they can hardly be taken without some notice, and have, accordingly, as far as their poor abilities would allow, added a line in defining it. The citizens of the Territory have done something towards making known the name of Arizona; they have, four years ago, petitioned Congress for protection and an organization; they have been repeatedly represented, and the wants and necessities of our people have been truthfully placed before the country. The Overland Mail Company, in their semi-weekly trips from the Atlantic to the Pacific, have made Arizona as well known, that its name is daily uttered by tens of thousands of people, while the press teems with matters of interest that are continually transpiring in our midst. We think none will deny that the name of Arizona has been well defined, and any assertion to the contrary, as made by the Republic, is as ridiculous as it is insidious.

We have yet to learn, in what way the citizens of this Territory, or any other part of the Union, singly, Congress in presenting their claims, either for the organization of a territory or for any other purpose. We would ask, for what end was Congress instituted? Has it not control over the public domain of the country? and if so, who is to give us laws and protection, if Congress is not to be obeyed by our lawful petitions? We should like to know whence the Republic derived its authority, as to what measures may, or may not be submitted. We recognize no right on the part of these Republics gentlemen to dictate to us, as citizens of the Union, what we may petition for, and any such proffered advice we consider a gross insult to the intelligence and independence of the Congress of the Union.

The assertion by the Republic "that it is in the power of the next Congress to put a step to this system of laying contributions upon the United States treasury," we most emphatically deny; but insist, so long as our Government continues to collect taxes on the necessities of life, which as citizens we are obliged to import through the custom-house, that are to be found scattered along our frontier, we have a right to some of the benefits of that treasury. Suffering, as we do, direct taxation, we cannot be denied representation—and which is only to be secured in our separate organization. We have claims on that Treasury, contributing as we do to its increase, and we have claims on it as citizens of the Union, entitled to the protection of our lives and property.

"That in the early days of the Republic, it would have been regarded, as the height of impudence, for Arizona to ask to be recognized as a Territorial Government," we deny. Congress in those days of purity and justice, did not allow the wishes of the people to go unanswered year after year. In the early days of the Republic, territorial organizations were not as urgent as at a later period; the population was small, the extent of country large, and the people centered together for society and protection—the government not being able to aid them in exposed positions. Since that day, however, Territories have been formed, delegates admitted, not possessing the claims that Arizona does for an immediate organization. We have a large population, a more valuable country, both mineral and agricultural, greater interests, less security for life and property, besides an extensive frontier, open to the depredations of foreigners—which makes our claims for an organization far more urgent and important than any territory that has been organized in the last decade of years.

Space will not permit us to reply to the article in full as we desire, at the present time

We shall continue it on another occasion, when we will show that the assertion, that our American population, scattered as it may be in some sections of our Territory, will be controlled by the Mexican influence, fallacious and without foundation. We will convince the Republic, if it is honest in its opposition, that it is in error, as to our real position and necessities, and that the citizens of Arizona know their own wants, and are determined to persevere until they do receive a recognition of their rights in the organization of the Territory. The low motive with which the article is imbued, which we have been reviewing, against the public men of the Territory, and those engaged in advancing her interests, is unworthy of the source from which it emanates, and receives from us the contempt it deserves.

We hope, whenever our claims are canvassed, justice may be done to those engaged in our cause, prompted as they are with the desire to aid our people in the protection of their lives and property, and the advancement of the Territory.

### Weekly Mail Route to Guaymas.

It is probable, from information we have received, that a contract for the opening of a weekly mail route from Tucson to Guaymas may be announced as a fixed fact. Some weeks since, a agent of the house of Wells, Fargo & Co., of San Francisco, visited Sonora on that business, and succeeded in securing from Governor Pesquiera the privilege of running a weekly line from this town to Hermosillo for the space of ten years. From the latter city it will connect with a line already established and owned by Mexicans. They are to commence the service at an early day; and although we have not heard the exact time, we may look for the stages shortly. The opening of this line will be of great importance to our citizens. The travel into Sonora is increasing rapidly, and with a line of steamers or sailing vessels from California, passengers, and many kinds of merchandise, can reach us by the way of Guaymas. This will do for the present, until we secure the "right of way" to Guaymas, as a free port, for our goods, and protection to our citizens—when we may look for an improvement in business affairs, and a rapid increase of our population.

### Death of the Hon. D. C. Broderick.

Ere this paper goes to press, the sad tidings of the death of the Hon. David C. Broderick, U. S. Senator from California, is winding its rapid flight, from one end of the Union to the other. In a duel with the Hon. David S. Terry, Chief Justice of the same state, he was mortally wounded at the first fire, near the boundary line of San Francisco and San Mateo counties, on the morning of the 13th inst. He lingered, with slight hopes of his recovery, until the 16th, when he expired. His death caused a deep sensation in the state; he had the honor to represent, in the councils of his country, Mr. Broderick, from humble origins, by his untiring energies and determination, secured the highest position in the gift of his adopted state, and "seriously impressed the age in which he lived."

**SONORA EXPLORING AND MINING COMPANY.**—One of the great obstacles to the successful operations of mining companies in this country has been the difficulty of securing coin, in exchange for their silver bars, and the almost impossibility of negotiating drafts on the east and west. We are happy to learn that arrangements have been made by the Sonora Exploring and Mining company—one of the largest and most successful of our mining companies—by which they will always have on hand a sufficient amount of coin for all business purposes. Capt. Allen, who arrived here a few weeks since, to fill the place of Treasurer, in the absence of R. W. H. Jarvis, Esq., brought with him a large amount of gold, and the company hereafter will continually be in receipt of sufficient amounts to satisfy all demands.

### Department of New Mexico.

In our Washington items, it will be seen that on account of the illness of General Garland, who has been traveling some months for his health, he has been relieved, and Col. FAUNTLEROY, of the first Dragoons, has been assigned to the command of the department of New Mexico. Col. Fauntleroy will bring into the discharge of his new duties, a large experience having seen much of frontier service; as an officer he stands high for distinguished gallantry and ability, and we shall look for a great change in the management of the military affairs of this department. We hope he will give his early attention to the want of protection the citizens of this section are suffering under, by relieving them as early as practicable in the increase of new posts and forces now here.

### Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Some time ago Capt. Stone made a full statement to our Government of the circumstances attending the expulsion of himself and other Americans from Sonora. This act of Gov. Pesquiera being clearly violative of the provisions of our treaty with Mexico, proper measures have been taken for the protection of United States citizens in that quarter, and instructions are on the way for that purpose.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, under date of Washington September 7, says:

I hear that the Post Office Department intends to prevent the transmission of any mail matter unless franked by a person entitled to the privilege in his own handwriting.

I am pleased to announce that Col. Fauntleroy, of the First Dragoons, has been assigned to the command of the Department of New Mexico, to relieve General Garland, who is in delicate health, and has been traveling for several months without receiving much benefit. Col. F. has lately been on duty in California and has seen much frontier service. For several years he was stationed at Austin, Texas, and is considered one of the most gallant officers in the service, as he is one of the highest toned of Virginia gentlemen.

### James H. Tivis.

A few weeks since, we noticed the arrest of James H. Tivis, one of the employees of the Overland Mail Company, who had charge of the San Pedro station. We are pleased to learn, that on a settlement of his accounts, with the Superintendent at Mesilla, the charges against him were dismissed, having settled them in a manner honorable to himself and satisfactory to the company. Mr. Tivis is now engaged in ranching, having taken up a fine ranch, near the above station.

**MILITARY ITEMS.**—We learn that Col. Johnson has visited and inspected Fort Fillmore, and is now at Fort Stanton. He will leave in a few days for Fort Buchanan. Major Gordon's company of Infantry has been ordered to Santa Fe, to relieve Major Sprague, who, with his company, will take post at Fort Fillmore. It is the intention of Major S. to commence working the old Stephenson mine, in connection with the company of which he is a member.

### For the Arizona.

BARCLAY'S FORT, SEPT. 1st 1890.

MR. EDITOR.—In the Santa Fe Gazette, of August 20th just come to hand, I see an article under the head of "the military," from which it appears, that the fact, that the Navajos were not punished in the last campaign, has at last worked its way through the Editor's wool, and I think, if Mr. FACIMO PINO's shears were employed on the heads of the occupants of the sanctum of the Gazette Office, it would have a salutary effect on them, and be extremely beneficial to those few, who read that valuable journal. The editor has mistaken Mr. PINO's object in "forcing" the shears, he does not desire the whole fleece, but merely to clip off the locks, which the worthy editor is endeavoring to "pull over their eyes." The fact is, the people are beginning to catch a glimpse of the real state of things, as they exist, and they will hardly rest now, until the whole "animal" is exposed in all its deformity. They are beginning to find that Messrs. Mink, Clever, Connelly, & Co. are a party of their own, and that the people have no chance with them. The editor is constantly reminding us that the existence of this party in the Territory, is a fixed fact. Yes, Mr. editor, that is fixed fact, No. 1.